

The Evening Times

VOL. XIII.

MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1904.

NO. 50

A GREAT BATTLE

Being Fought Between the Japs and Russians at Liao-Yang.

BOTH SIDES HAVE LARGE ARMIES

And the Struggle Will be to a Finish and May End the War Between the Countries.

A dispatch on Tuesday from the Associated Press says heaviest battle of the war is raging today around Liao-Yang. Following the rear guard action which Kuropatkin has fought in his retirement from Anping and Anshanshan, he has either elected or been forced to give battle and is meeting the attack of the Chinese armies of Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku.

Dispatches from the battlefield show that at dawn the Japanese opened terrific artillery fire, directed mainly against the Russian center and right. After four hours of galling shrapnel fire the cannonading slackened and at 9 o'clock the Japanese general advance began. An Associated Press dispatch sent from Liao-Yang at 6:49 that evening shows that the battle was increasing in intensity, the Russian pressing forward until at one point their advance developed into a hand-fight, the Russians repelling them with the bayonet.

The Associated Press dispatches and the Russian official reports indicate that the Russians occupy a semi-circle of about nine miles in length, protecting Liao-Yang, the center and right of this line receiving the brunt of the fighting up to last advice. So far reports do not indicate the trend of the action, but reports to the Russian war office say the battle will extend over several days.

The combined forces engaged are estimated at between 300,000 and 400,000 of all arms.

TERRIFIC ARTILLERY FIRE

A dispatch from Liao-Yang says from five o'clock Tuesday morning up to nine o'clock there has been an incessant shower of shrapnel. The sound of cannonading is coming from the south, where the Japanese evidently have numerous guns. Deadly shells are burning everywhere, their white smoke being distinctly traceable against the dark foliage on the mountain sides.

The Japanese are searching the whole country side with their fire, selecting certain squares of territory on which for a few moments they mass a hail of shot and shell from all their guns. They then pass to another square, thus working the whole field, with mathematical precision, from right to left. In this way the entire Russian front has been systematically searched in the first four hours of the cannonading.

Then commenced the general Japanese advance along the whole line. At this hour, ten o'clock, the Japanese artillery fire has somewhat slackened, but their infantry is steadily pushing forward. The Russians have been holding their ground gallantly and their losses are small considering the terrible nature of the Japanese fire.

GHOSTLY HEAPS OF DEAD

Tuesday night the Japanese searchlights showed ghastly heaps of dead, like magic lantern pictures. The Japanese soon were reinforced the attack furiously, but again were repulsed. The Novik Kralovsky asserts that the Japanese troops were forced forward by their own shrapnel fire, the guns having been placed behind them to prevent a retreat.

The Zardoutoff presented to the Japanese a high stone wall of Chinese construction and the fact that one detachment succeeded in scaling it is accounted marvelous.

Daylight found the belligerents in that quarter engaged in an artillery duel. General Gorbatsowsky personally directed the Russian fire, although he had been six days and six nights without sleep. He suffered considerably from the Japanese artillery, and General Gorbatsowsky ordered the men into the damaged trenches. The next glimpse the Russians had of the Japanese was at 10 o'clock. August 24th, when the battery on the mules was seen in Mo Tien. The Russians opened fire on this battery and dispersed it. At noon of the 24 two Japanese columns were observed, one behind Sugar Head hill and the other near the railroad bridge, but they retired when the Russian artillery made an attack on them.

THE BATTLE GOES ON

The second day's battle commenced at dawn on Wednesday. The Russians made repeated bayonet advances on the road directly south of Liao-Yang, where the Japanese approached from Gansuashan at 5 a. m., shelling the positions in the Russian lines until 4 in the afternoon, when the engagement which was general throughout the south and southwest narrowed to the main lines. The Japanese advance on the southeast was by way of the Feng Wang Cheng road.

Immediately in front of Chiao-fan-tun the Japanese stubbornly attempted to occupy a round-topped hill, which was literally shelled by Russian shells, making repeated attempts the entire day where apparently it was impossible for anything to live. The cannonading continued from this point to the vicinity of Wangpotsai until Wednesday evening without apparent advantage to either side. The Japanese dropped shells within two or three miles of the railroad station and in the plain of Wentshu mountain, which is the most important eminence around Liao-Yang, but the Japanese abandoned aggression there on account of the resistance they met.

It is plain that the Japanese are no longer enjoying the superiority in such good stead in the earlier months of the war. It was then hill fighting, and the Japanese mountain batteries in which arms the Russians were deficient told with deadly effect. Now the contest is in a comparative open country where both the Russians field guns and the Russian cavalry can come into more effective use.

HEAVY LOSSES

A Russian correspondent says: "The Japanese all day yesterday

carried on the fight with an energy approaching desperation, but the Russians were repulsed in the belief that their point had been reached where there would be no more retreating and the Japanese attacks were met with shouts and hurrahs from the trenches and the rifle pits.

"Five times the Japanese hurled themselves against the line, but each time they were repulsed at the point of the bayonet.

"There were about 1,000 guns in action on each side, but we have more guns employed than have the Japanese.

"The losses cannot be computed, but they have been great everywhere, especially among the artillerymen.

For instance, in the First artillery brigade every officer was either killed or wounded, and sons of the guns were silenced absolutely, owing to the death of all the gun crews.

"The spirits of the men are of the highest at all points."

THE JAPS REPULSED

Lieutenant-General Sakharoff on the conclusion of Wednesday's sixteen hours fighting around Liao-Yang, has telegraphed the general staff as follows: "From 5 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock Wednesday night the Japanese forces attacked our frontal positions before Liao-Yang and on the left bank of the Taitsze river. Both their artillery and rifle fire were intense. Their main effort was directed against our center positions and left flank, but the numerous attacks were repulsed along the whole line. Our troops made several counter attacks culminating in bayonet fighting. Many positions which had been occupied by the Japanese were retaken at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. During the heavy artillery attack our batteries did very effective work. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy was observed attempting to turn our right flank with considerable forces, but several battalions of reserves advanced and after a fierce engagement checked the Japanese and compelled them to retire. The battle continued after dark and only ended at 9 o'clock. The spirit of our troops is excellent and the men are rejoiced over the news of the heroic behavior of the garrison at Port Arthur, the repulsing of the Japanese attacks upon it which has been communicated to them. Our casualties have been considerable, reaching 3,000. The Japanese losses must have been heavy."

MEN AND CANNON CAPTURED

Further dispatches from Liao-Yang confirm the report of the capture of 46 Japanese guns, which were brought up to the railroad station where Gen. Kuropatkin's train was standing.

A dispatch from Mukden Wednesday afternoon says it is reported there that Gen. Samsnoff has captured two Japanese battalions.

THE RUSSIANS FALL BACK

Thursday's news from the seat of war closed with the receipt of two dispatches, giving information of a most significant character as bearing on the domination of Manchuria at the close of the present campaign.

The first came from The Associated Press correspondent at St. Petersburg, filed there at 10:15 p. m., Thursday, and said that General Kuropatkin had withdrawn his whole army to the right bank of the Taitsze river, so as to meet General Kuroki's flanking movement. The inference that was drawn from this dispatch was that Liao-Yang had been evacuated, that city lying on the left bank of the river.

But to confirm this was received until several hours later, when a dispatch from The Associated Press correspondent at St. Petersburg dated September 2, and timed 1:26 a. m., Friday morning, said that "the news of the evacuation of Liao-Yang and the withdrawal of the Russian army to the right bank of the Taitsze river," had caused intense excitement and disappointment.

Late Thursday night, the correspondent of the Associated Press obtained an opinion from the war department that the withdrawal to the right bank of the Taitsze river became necessary so that the Russians would be able to repel the battle in that direction and that General Kuropatkin's movement was the carrying out of a well defined idea, rather than a retreat. The same dispatch points out with a notable lack of comment that the Japanese took advantage of General Kuropatkin's withdrawal to occupy the city of Liao-Yang.

The second dispatch, which may have a significant bearing on the situation, is that filed at Mukden at 11 p. m., Thursday, stating that the train service between Mukden and Liao-Yang was interrupted. This may mean the cutting of railroad communication, which would deprive General Kuropatkin of an opportunity to retreat to his more northern base at Mukden. As pointed out in the St. Petersburg dispatch, the Mukden correspondent does not mention whether the telegraphic communications are open.

THE BATTLE GOES ON

The lack of definite information from the seat of war continues up to this (Saturday) morning and nothing further regarding the situation at Liao-Yang is known beyond the fact that Kuropatkin has withdrawn the main portion of his forces to the north, or right bank of the Taitsze river and that, according to the latest advice, the action is still in progress.

Japanese sources indicate that the troops on both sides are jaded and weary after the many days fighting, and it is pointed out that in consequence a temporary lull in the active struggle would not be surprising. A dispatch received at Tokio says that great fires are raging at Liao-Yang, "believed to result from the Japanese shelling or from the efforts of Russians to destroy their stores preparatory to the evacuation of Liao-Yang with the additional hope of injuring the city as a future Japanese base."

(Opinion prevails in the Japanese capital that the Russian casualties in the recent fighting will reach 30,000 while the Russian losses of Aug. 21 and Sept. 1 are given in official reports as 5,000 killed or wounded. The report from Marshal Oyama that he was engaged on Thursday with the Russian centre would indicate that at least a portion of Kuropatkin's army was still on the south bank of the river. It is not yet definitely stated that the Japanese have occupied Liao-Yang.

THE CLEMONS SCHOLARSHIPS.

Names of Those Who Won Them in the Several Counties.

The State board of education met Friday night to pass upon the recommendations of the county boards as to the appointment of beneficiaries at Clemson college. All but one of the members of the board were present. The beneficiaries were appointed according to the suggestion of the county boards, there being no contests. Following is the list of 124 young men who will thus be helped by the State to get an education in the agricultural department at Clemson:

Abbeville—J. T. McLane, Geo. S. Spahr, G. C. McElvay.

Aiken—Geo. Weathersbee, W. A. Gannet, Edmond Weathersbee, Milton Tyler.

Anderson—W. B. Aull, Eugene Brown, E. J. Burris, T. S. Banister, Raymond Clardy.

Bamberg—Chas. W. Rice, M. L. Sandifer.

Barnwell—W. F. Odom, L. Richardson, W. E. Woodward.

Beaufort—R. G. Richardson, S. I. Low, C. A. Sanders.

Berkeley—M. M. Platt, J. G. Stevens, J. P. Harry.

Charleston—T. L. Ogier, Jr., D. L. Bissell, T. D. Eason, E. D. Clements, C. W. Neale, J. L. Eason, C. G. Wigfall, L. E. May.

Florence—J. E. Johnson, F. B. Wise, J. A. Betha.

Cherokee—W. W. Belue, James Primore.

Chester—R. B. Lowery, D. S. Hollis, H. G. Sanders.

Chesterfield—Claude E. McLean, Odus Newman.

Clarendon—H. H. Huggins, J. E. Clark, D. J. Holladay.

Colleton—H. Ackerman, H. K. Strickland, Geo. Warren.

Dorchester—E. J. Thornhill.

Edgefield—W. O. Scott, W. H. Scott.

Darlington—T. R. Stokes, H. P. Snuckey, E. R. Wheeler.

Fairfield—J. L. Ware, Leonard Ware, W. E. Yarborough.

Georgetown—S. E. Gallman, W. J. Shiley, C. L. Cannon.

Georgetown—R. L. Allstin, Harold Sian.

Greenville—J. D. Goldsmith, W. A. Barton, W. H. Stevens, Frank Fleming, C. E. Baldwin.

Greenwood—W. H. Maynard, S. H. Sheard, L. O. Watson.

Hampton—T. H. Hamilton, Jr., W. B. Dowling.

Harley—A. J. Baker, F. L. Martin.

Kershaw—T. J. Accurum, Joel Hough.

Master—S. E. Bailes, G. A. Robertson.

Laurens—H. H. Fuller, F. W. Crisp, Ben Beaves.

Lee—W. N. Wells, C. A. McLendon.

Lexington—F. A. Lown, S. Wessinger, C. E. Jones.

Marion—J. C. Clark, W. A. Mace, L. E. Dew.

Marlboro—O. C. Roper, E. H. Covington, Jr., W. A. Thomas.

Oconee—H. W. Moore, G. N. Dickson.

WILL CRUSH JAPAN.

Opinion of an Impartial English Correspondent in the Field.

WHY THE RUSSIANS RETREAT.

They Have Immense Armies at Mukden and Harbin to Which Points They Are Leading—ing the Japanese.

G. H. Kingswell, a war correspondent of the London Express, who has just returned to London, having traveled overland from the seat of war across 700 miles of the great Mongolian desert and the Trans-Siberian railway, is quoted as follows in the columns of that newspaper:

"You may call me a pro-Russian if you please, but remember that I am the only Englishman who, in perfect impartial frame of mind, has lived with both the combatants, and has returned to England unmuzzled and free to tell the truth.

"It is thought in this country that because Kuropatkin's advance army in Manchuria has received some heavy blows in detail, Kuropatkin and his men will shortly be wiped off the face of the earth by an immensely superior force.

"Now, the ideas of the Russian officers in command of Kuropatkin's army are vastly different from this. They know what you do not know—that, far from being outnumbered, they outnumber the Japanese. But they have carefully and deliberately concealed this fact. What is more, with perhaps a few exceptions, no actual Russians have taken part in the fighting. The advance army which is now at Liao-Yang consists of Finns, Poles and Siberians and Burials. All these troops are of a vastly inferior quality to the actual Russians, and they will simply cripple the Japanese as much as they can before the real campaign with Russian troops begins.

"Over here the talk of luring the Japanese has become an old tale to be laughed at. But I, who have seen the amazing and colossal preparations that have secretly been made to get the Japanese up north, cannot laugh at it myself.

"I have it on the word of an Englishman who had to assist in their transport that upward of 310,000 Russian troops crossed the Baikal lake between February 8 and July 20.

"It is said here that the Russians cannot send troops down to Manchuria at a greater rate than 800 a day. But I have traveled up the Trans-Siberian line, and sat by the side of the Baikal lake, and antiquated the Russian transport system working easily and well, and know this to be utter nonsense. With my own eyes during the time I was there I was able to account for an average of 4,100 troops crossing the Baikal lake daily.

"You wonder what has become of them. Well, at Harbin, for instance, there is a monster army. It was impossible, of course, to gauge the exact numbers, but I should say there are at least 150,000 men there, and all these men, if it is remembered, quite fresh and equipped in excellent health and excellent spirits. When the Japanese reach them—for they do not intend to take them south—the Japs themselves will be war-worn and weary with marching.

"On the way from Harbin to China I saw a submarine on a specially constructed car en route to Vladivostok. At Harbin I was allowed to go anywhere I pleased and see everything I wished, with the result that I was astonished at the immensity of the army gathered there, the excellent physique of the men and their splendid morale. Later I went south and met 200 Japanese prisoners going north on their way to Korea. They were traveling in the same vans as the Russian troops, and were being fed on the same rations. I also saw the empress' hospital train, an infinitely finer and better equipped one than any I saw in South Africa.

"Above Mukden I fell in with a party of Boers who had offered their services to the Russian government as scouts. But they told me system of scouting there was very different from scouting in South Africa. If the Russians lost a man they sent a company to find him. The Boers would send a regiment; if the regiment were turned back they sent forward a brigade; and if the brigade could not manage the business they ordered up a division. On going back to Harbin I had an extremely pleasant and instructive time with many of the Russian officers there. They were perfectly charming to us, but did not disguise the fact—that the soldiers—that they had England with a bitter hatred. They frankly said that after they had finished with the Japanese they would be our turn next.

"Speaking of the war they admitted that their artillery was very inferior to the Japanese; in fact, that their field guns were too heavy and could only fire one shot to every five of those of the Japs. But they are rectifying this, and I myself saw 25 new batteries of ten guns each on the way to the east. The guns were of a modern pattern that looked to me like Krupps.

"Another weak point seems to me the much-wanted Cossacks. Armed with a futile carbine and a heavy sword they are simply food for powder. A handful of Boers would romp around them.

"They are physically fine men, but they are not civilized; they cannot read or write. They are to my mind quite unfit for modern warfare.

"Moreover, as they are paid so much a day and get no rations, they are terrible looters, and have done great harm by scaring away the Chinese who could provide food.

"The Russian officials are at last finding this out, and are now trying to check the evil. But wait until the regular Russian cavalry, which has not yet appeared on the scene, gets into action.

with the utmost possible speed. It was by the Baikal lake that I personally checked the rate at which the troops were pouring in, and marked the last section of the railway around the lake in the last stages of construction. When this is finished, the 20,000 soldiers who have been working on it will be released and sent down to the front.

"From what I have seen in Harbin and further south I have returned convinced that in actual fact the war is only just beginning.

"Make no mistake. The Russians are simply hanging back. They are slow, but they are sure. All along the 6,000 miles of line I saw camps and troops—countless troops—drilled and prepared for war.

"I have seen the Japanese troops, and I have seen the Russian troops, and I have seen the numbers of both, and the work of both."

The Open Door.

The Washington Star, the official imperial gazette, "points with pride" to the fact that there are in the employ of the federal government no less than 4,610 negroes, drawing an annual salary aggregating \$2,558,734. The Star would have the negro voters clear as to the maintenance of the principle of the "open door." It does not, however, go on to point out that even the best of these positions held by negroes are no more than departmental clerks and other minor places. The "open door" leads to nothing better than these subordinate jobs, the cream of the federal patronage being reserved for the white friends of the administration. The posts of the important ministers abroad have never yet been yielded to a member of the black race. We are for equity in this matter, and if Mr. Roosevelt is elected we can conceive of no more fitting appointment in the cabinet than that of the eminent negro, Booker Washington. Let us have justice.—The State.

Eighteenth Anniversary.

How many of our readers recalled last Wednesday night the fact that eighteen years ago the earth trembled. The great earthquake was on; terror seized the people; the citizens camped in the streets; the buildings shook like houses of cards, and down Charleston way the destruction was terrific. Eighteen years have passed and it is a safe guess that few, very few, people recalled the anniversary. Many harrowing catastrophes have happened since the seismic disturbance, but probably none struck terror to the hearts of brave men as did that great convulsion of nature. The people don't want any more shakes like that of August 31, 1886, that's certain.

Fatal Week.

The westbound imperial limited express on the Canadian Pacific railroad was wrecked Friday night, colliding with a freight train at Sinitulata, N. W. T., due to an open switch which is supposed to have been left open by one of the crew of the freight train. Five women passengers in the tourist car were killed and four other passengers, the porter and engineer were injured. The vice regent party, Lord and Lady Minto, were on the train en route to the Pacific coast but escaped unhurt and resumed their journey.

Buried at Last.

The State says the body of Maude Allen was buried Friday. In addition to the amount furnished by the county, \$5 or \$6 was raised by subscription and Undertaker Van Metre made no charges, so that a lot was purchased for the interment. Since the woman was so brutally killed three weeks ago the body has been left at Van Metre's morgue in the hope that someone would identify the woman. But the secret of her name and her life were buried with her, perhaps forever.

Killed by Train.

Walter J. Moore was struck and instantly killed by the northbound Southern passenger train near Rock Hill about 6 o'clock Thursday evening. He lived about three miles south of town and was walking home along the tracks. He was warned of the approach of the train and remarked that he would leave the track in time but failed to do so. He was about 45 years of age and a widower. He was the only son of Capt. W. L. Moore and was highly esteemed.

In Great Demand.

The State says the demands for Mr. Bryan for campaign purposes in Indiana exceed the combined calls for all the other Democratic orators. He is scheduled already for six speeches there and the requests continue to come in from every county. This will probably serve to open the eyes of those who have from time to time pronounced Mr. Bryan a "dead one." Mr. Bryan is today the most popular campaign orator in the Democratic party.

Woman's Eye Shot Out.

A dispatch from Spartanburg to The State says Tom Cheek and Will Brown, farmers of the Enoree section, had a quarrel Wednesday afternoon returning from Laurens in a wagon. Later while Brown and his wife were unloading the wagon in their yard Cheek fired on them with a shotgun. Brown escaped with a slight wound but several shots hit Mrs. Brown, one penetrating her right eye, making necessary its extraction. Her condition is regarded as critical.

Precious Load Into River.

A dispatch from Mazonia says four pack mules loaded with \$40,000 worth of gold bullion from the Guadalupe de los Reyes mines fell from the mountain road into a swift river near that place and were swept out to sea in a few minutes from internal injuries. She was on her way to school and when she climbed down from the wagon at Sunset Forest, three miles west of the city, the mules jumped and she was thrown under the wheels of the heavily loaded wagon. Her home was in Centerville township, six miles west of Anderson on the Portman road.

Shocking Accident.

A dispatch from Anderson to The News and Courier says Lizzie, the six-year-old daughter of Lewis Abercrombie, was run over by her father's wagon Wednesday morning and died in a few minutes from internal injuries. She was on her way to school and when she climbed down from the wagon at Sunset Forest, three miles west of the city, the mules jumped and she was thrown under the wheels of the heavily loaded wagon. Her home was in Centerville township, six miles west of Anderson on the Portman road.

Hundreds Homeless.

Forest fires have destroyed the hamlet of Little Bay, N. E., and 300 families are homeless. Two men have been drowned. The steamer Prosper has embarked the women and children. The men are fighting the flames in an effort to prevent the destructive fires from covering a wider area. The government is providing food, shelter and other assistance to the destitute.

WHAT SENATOR TILLMAN SAYS

About the Effort to Make the Brice Bill an Issue.

The Spartanburg Journal says Senator B. R. Tillman, "the father of the dispensary law," arrived in the city Thursday morning from Washington, en route to Clemson College to attend a meeting of the board of trustees.

As soon as the train stopped the senator alighted from the train and seeking the shade of a box car, he called for a paper and newsboys were soon crying New York and Atlanta papers, but the senator wanted a Columbia paper and as these had not arrived he began to talk with the reporters who were at the depot.

The senator delivered some hot shot into the movement now on foot throughout the state to have the Brice bill amended and restored to its original shape so that local option elections can be held in counties desiring them.

"What do I think of the movement?" repeated the senator as he discussed several topics at the same time with the reporters. "I'll tell you, what I think about it, and the senators voice bespoke the hidden feeling back of his statement. 'I think it is like an underhanded attempt at assassination—that's what I think of it.' 'Why the idea of making the dispensary pay for running the thing and keeping down blind tigers, when the dispensary it has been put out.'"

"I believe," said the senator—"no, I will say it straight—a honest man could support such a measure as far as I can figure it out."

"I know that I may be hitting a hundred fellows in the legislature, but I can't help it. 'My opinion—what are you talking about. It's not a mere opinion. I am the father of the dispensary law, I believe, and have had a little acquaintance with it and its origin. They would have the dispensary run out of a county and then make the dispensary system pay for keeping out their blind tigers and seeing that the law is upheld.'"

"No sir, it is not right." The senator holds that if a county wants the dispensary put out, it should not look to the dispensary system for protection against the blind tigers, which Senator Tillman says would spring up, and furthermore he does not regard it as an honest business proposition, as he intimates above, in saying that no honest man would support such a movement as far as he can see it. The senator's train pulled out as he was talking and the reporter had no time to ask the senator what he would regard as a satisfactory arrangement for counties which might vote down the dispensary in order to have the prohibition law upheld and violations of it punished according to law.

As he said goodbye he called a newsboy and gave him a nickel. "I promised to buy a paper from him awhile ago," said the senator, "but I got the paper from another boy, when I said, 'I'll take these boys ought to be encouraged.'" concluded the senator. Senator Tillman left Washington Thursday night and was on his way to Clemson College where he will attend a meeting of the board of trustees.

Dropped Three Stories.

At Chicago two people were killed and six seriously injured by the falling of an elevator in the store of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Friday afternoon. The passenger elevator, ordinarily used in the building, was out of repair, and the freight elevator was used during the day by the customers and employees. While a load of passengers was being carried up the cable parted, allowing the elevator with its load of 15 people to fall three stories. The conductor of the elevator, Philip Caldwell, was instantly killed, and Mrs. Kate Hayne, 40 years old, so badly hurt that she died Friday evening in the hospital. Six others of the people who were in the elevator at the time the accident were injured but not fatally.

Suicide by Rattler's Bite.

Alfred Thurston, a snake, frog and glass eater out of a job, appeared in the barroom of the New Hotel in Niagara Falls Thursday morning. He had a huge diamond back rattlesnake with him in a box. He took out the snake and placed its head in his mouth. The snake bit him in the tongue and the man died seven hours later in agony. Surgeons could do nothing for him, and it was supposed that the police that the fellow did the rash trick on a barroom bet, but the men who were present declare the act was a deliberate suicide. Thurston's home was in New York city.

A Peculiar Case.

A dispatch from Weimer, Texas, says: While incarcerated in jail, Oscar Lee Tucker, a seventeen-year-old negro, under arrest for attempted rape, was mysteriously lynched. The officials are unable to determine just when or how the act was committed. The cage had not been broken into, but Tucker had a forty foot rope around his neck and his head was drawn up to a hole in the cell about eight inches in width and not over four feet from the floor, used to pass food through to the prisoners. His feet were tied close to his body with cords. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

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Admits His Guilt.

Rev. L. P. Martin, an evangelist arrested at Roanoke, Va. last Sunday, is badly wanted by the government for raising money orders. Martin Thursday evening admitted his guilt. He will be held here until a federal judge in Pennsylvania issues an order for his removal to that State.

Judson Parker has courteously declined the invitation extended to him by Charleston to be present at the ratification meeting in that city. He declares that he will make no speeches during the campaign.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS

Weekly Summary of Conditions Throughout the State.

The following is Section Director Bauer's weekly crop bulletin: The week ending 8 a. m., August 29th, had a mean temperature of 77 degrees, which is about 3 below normal, due to moderately hot weather the first four days and abnormally cool weather during the last three.

The extremes were a minimum of about 50 in the western counties on the 28th, and a maximum of 94 at three places on the 23rd and 24th. The sunshine was about normal, although a number of places reported too much cloudiness of crops, they having had general cloudiness the entire week. A wind storm doing some damage to trees and crops occurred in Oconee county, and a hail storm did little damage in Marlboro county. Local high winds did some damage in a few other places, but were confined to very small areas.

The precipitation averaged above the normal for the week, and was excessive locally in the western, eastern and southern counties. There was least precipitation in the central counties. A number of places reported the heaviest rainfall of the season on the 26th. The weekly amounts ranged about half an inch to nearly four inches. In many places there has been too much rain for cotton, while in a few, the week's rainfall was needed and was beneficial on all crops.

Farm work made rapid progress early in the week, but general rains during the latter part brought it to a standstill.

Favorable reports on corn continue from all sections, especially on late corn which is an exceptionally fine crop and which is practically made. Fodder making made rapid progress, but considerable was damaged by the frequent rains.

There was no marked change in the condition of cotton, although what changes took place were generally toward deterioration, owing to continued shedding and to further spread of rust, both apparently due to excessive moisture. In a few localities boll worms have done considerable damage. In places over the whole State, and almost generally over the western counties, rain on day after day has landed the plants continually on bloom and fruit freely. Early in the week, under the stimulus of the high temperature then prevailing, early varieties of cotton opened rapidly in the eastern, southern and central counties and considerable was picked in those sections, while in the western counties there are as yet few open bolls, and comparatively few full grown ones. Picking will be general next week in the eastern part of the State. Sea island cotton maintained its very promising condition.

Early rice is ripening fast, and cutting has begun; late rice is heading nicely. The rice crop is very promising in the Georgetown district. There has been too much rain for peas, but sweet potatoes and gardens as well as truck generally are doing well. Hay is under way, but made slow progress owing to the frequent rains. The hay crop will be heavy with favorable weather for saving it.

MORE SETTLERS

Second Colony Located in South Carolina During Last Week.

A dispatch from Columbia says Wednesday afternoon the signatures were affixed to the papers for the second colony to be established in this state at once.

The colony will be located in the county of Aiken, six miles from the city of Aiken, and about seven or eight miles from the towns of Trenton, Johnston and Graniteville. The property is located on the line of the Southern and the Trenton-Aiken branch of the Southern runs through the lot.

This colony will be about twice the size in acreage of the colony to be located in Lexington, and of course is a much larger proposition. The land is in fine quality, it being a rolling country, and the drainage and the health features are perfect. It is particularly adapted to the growing of truck and fruit which the Scandinavians, who will be used in this case also, will devote themselves to. Only a small proportion of this land is now under cultivation.

Under the terms of the agreement signed the settlement of the property must begin within two months, and one-fifth of the total acreage must be settled within one year of the date of the signing of the contract.

Commissioner Watson says that, considering the available local markets referred to above, the nearness of the city of Augusta and the two principal tourist hotels in the state, as well as the advantage of location, affording facilities for reaching the Eastern truck markets in, has every reason to believe that this colony, unless some unforeseen trouble arises, is destined to be one of the most model colonies of the Southern states.

Died After Being Elected.

A dispatch from Anderson says N. F. Barker died at 5 o'clock Thursday morning, one day after his reelection as county